

*Public
Statement*

Corrected Version of Secretary's Anchorage News Conference,
October 17

UNCLASSIFIED TOKYO _____

Q. CAN YOU GIVE US YOUR VIEWS ON THE TWO-HUNDRED-MILE LIMIT?

A. WELL AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE TWO-HUNDRED-MILE -- ON THE LAW OF THE SEAS WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST COMPLICATED NEGOTIATIONS AND POTENTIALLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THAT OUR NATION IS ENGAGED IN. I HAVE GREAT UNDERSTANDING AND GREAT SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO ARE ADVOCATING THE UNILATERAL LEGISLATION. I AGREE WITH THEM THAT FISHING SHOULD BE PROTECTED AND THEREFORE I SUBSTANTIALLY AGREE WITH THEIR OBJECTIVE. HOWEVER, IT IS MY POSITION THAT THE FISHERIES CAN BEST BE PROTECTED BY HAVING AN INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED AGREEMENT IN WHICH ALL NATIONS APPLY AN ACCEPTED STANDARD AND WHICH PRESERVES ALL THE

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EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. THE DANGER IS THAT IF ONE NATION GOES UNILATERALLY ALL OTHER NATIONS ARE ALSO GOING TO GO UNILATERALLY AND THAT THE OUTCOME OF THIS IS LIKELY TO BE THAT NOT ONLY FISHING RIGHTS BUT TRANSIT THROUGH STRAITS AND OTHER INTERESTS WE HAVE ON THE OCEANS ARE GOING TO BE AFFECTED. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE LAW OF THE SEAS NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD NOT BE CONCLUDED IN A REASONABLE TIME, THEN I WOULD SUPPORT UNILATERAL LEGISLATION SO WE ARE REALLY TALKING NOW ABOUT GIVING US AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONCLUDE THE LAW OF THE SEAS NEGOTIATIONS.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IF THE U.S. COULD BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN ENERGY, WOULD IT MAKE SENSE TO EXPLORE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS IN ORDER TO PERHAPS UNDERSSELL OPEC ON THE MARKET?

A. WELL, UNTIL THE 1950'S WE WERE IN A POSITION REALLY TO SET THE WORLD OIL PRICES BY SELLING OUR OIL ON THE WORLD MARKET AND THEREFORE WE COULD REGULATE THE WORLD PRICE BY SETTING OUR PRICE AT A CERTAIN LEVEL AND THEREFORE MAKING SURE THAT NO ONE COULD GO MUCH ABOVE THAT. THAT CONDITION DISAPPEARED WHEN WE NEEDED ALL OF OUR OIL FOR OURSELVES AND BECAME EVEN MORE ACUTE WHEN WE HAD TO IMPORT UP TO THIRTY PERCENT OF OURS. IF WE SHOULD EVER AGAIN GET INTO A POSITION WHERE WE CAN AGAIN EXPORT ENERGY THAT WOULD OF COURSE CHANGE THE NEGOTIATING POSTURE OF ALL OF

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THE SIDES AND IT WOULD BE A HIGHLY DESIRABLE POSITION. BUT THAT CONDITION WILL NOT EXIST UNTIL THE MIDDLE 80'S, IF THEN.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, YOU SAID ON THE FISHING SITUATION THAT IF THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT COULD NOT BE COMPLETED IN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME YOU WOULD SUPPORT UNILATERAL ACTION. WHAT'S A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME?

A. WELL, WE ARE HOPEFUL THAT WE CAN ARRANGE FOR A DOUBLE SESSION NEXT YEAR. THERE WILL BE A SESSION THAT STARTS IN MARCH IN NEW YORK. WE ARE GOING TO PROPOSE THAT IN ADDITION TO THAT SESSION THERE BE ANOTHER ONE IN THE FALL. SO WE HOPE THAT AT LEAST THE SO-CALLED ECONOMIC ZONE CAN BE NEGOTIATED NEXT YEAR, THAT IS, THE ZONE IN WHICH A COUNTRY--OF TWO HUNDRED MILES--IN WHICH A COUNTRY WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXPLOIT THE RESOURCES INCLUDING FISHERIES. AND AGAIN OUR CONCERN IS THAT IF ONE NATION GOES UNILATERAL AND THEN EVERY OTHER NATION STARTS GOING UNILATERAL IF THEN THESE UNILATERAL ACTIONS OF THESE NATIONS DON'T MESH AND IF SOME NATIONS DON'T RECOGNIZE IT AND ABROGATE THEIR EXISTING AGREEMENTS THAT WE ARE LIKELY TO HAVE CHAOS AND THAT WE ARE LIKELY TO BE HURT WORSE THAN WE ARE NOW. BUT I AGAIN WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT I

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UNDERSTAND THE CONCERN OF THOSE WHO ARE SUPPORTING THE UNILATERAL LEGISLATION; AND I HAVE A GREAT SYMPATHY FOR THE PLIGHT OF THE FISHERMEN. WE JUST BELIEVE WE CAN PROTECT IT BETTER BY GETTING AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AND WE HOPE THAT PERHAPS WITH SOME PATIENCE AND ANALYZING THE SITUATION, THAT WILL BE CLEAR TO OTHER PEOPLE.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, WITH WHOM WILL YOU BE NEGOTIATING IN CHINA AND WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO HAPPEN AS A RESULT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT...HOW SOON AN AMBASSADOR?

A. HOW SOON AN AMBASSADOR? WELL, IN THE PAST MY DISCUSSIONS ON CHINA--MY DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN EITHER WITH THE PRIME MINISTER CHOW EN-LAI, WHO IS NOW ILL; AND THEREFORE I WOULD ASSUME THAT THEY WOULD BE WITH THE VICE PREMIER, TENG HSIO-PING. I WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE A BETTER ESTIMATE OF WHAT IS GOING TO BE ACHIEVED BY THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP AFTER I HAVE CONCLUDED MY NEGOTIATIONS OR MY VISIT THERE. I WOULD NOT EXPECT THAT WE WILL ACHIEVE FULL NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS THIS YEAR. BUT WE CAN MAKE SOME PROGRESS. AND OF COURSE AS I SAID IN THE UNITED NATIONS WE ATTACH VERY GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO OUR RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA, EVEN AT THE PRESENT LEVEL OF DIPLOMATIC CONTACT.

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Q. MR. SECRETARY, THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS OUT OF THE FAR EAST OF THE CHINA NEWS AGENCY CRITICIZING SOVIET GENERAL FOREIGN POLICY. DO YOU THINK THAT THIS RENEWED SINO-SOVIET CRITICISM OF EACH OTHER WILL HAVE ANY AFFECT UPON THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT AND OR SOVIET DETENTE?

A. WE CONDUCT OUR RELATIONS WITH BOTH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA INDEPENDENT OF THEIR RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER. AND, THEREFORE WE HAVE OUR OWN INTERESTS WITH RELATION TO EACH OF THEM, OUR OWN OBJECTIVES. AND WE LEAVE THEIR OWN RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER TO THEM TO WORK OUT.

Q. SO YOU DON'T SEE IT AS POSING ANY KIND OF A PROBLEM?

A. I THINK THAT WHATEVER DIFFICULTIES MAY EXIST IN SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS WILL NOT AFFECT THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, WHICH, FROM THE NATIONAL SECURITY POINT OF VIEW, ROUTE FOR THE GAS LINE FROM ALASKA WOULD YOU CONSIDER SAFER. DOWN THE COAST WITH TANKERS OR ACROSS CANADA?

A. I DON'T REALLY KNOW WHETHER THAT FROM A NATIONAL SECURITY POINT OF VIEW, THIS IS DECISIVE. THIS IS BEING LARGELY CONSIDERED FROM AN ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW AND FROM A TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TWO-HUNDRED-MILE LEGISLATION, IF THE HOUSE HAS ALREADY PASSED IT

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AND IT'S UP BEFORE THE SENATE NOW WHAT HAPPENS IF THAT BILL IS APPROVED BY THE SENATE? ARE YOU GOING TO URGE PRESIDENT FORD TO VETO THAT LEGISLATION IN ORDER TO GET THE TIME YOU NEED?

A. WELL I THINK THE PRESIDENT KNOWS THE ISSUES: AND I CAN ONLY STATE MY VIEW WITH RESPECT TO THE INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS. HE WILL HAVE TO WEIGH IT IN RELATION TO DOMESTIC CONSIDERATIONS AS WELL. WE WILL SPEND OUR EFFORTS IN THE NEXT MONTHS TRYING TO PERSUADE A NUMBER OF SENATORS THAT THE COURSE WE ARE PROPOSING IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF EVEN THE FISHERMEN AND IN THE BEST OVERALL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. BUT I DON'T WANT TO TAKE A POSITION AS TO WHAT I WOULD RECOMMEND IN CASE THAT BILL PASSES THE CONGRESS. AND OF COURSE I CAN'T SPEAK FOR THE PRESIDENT AS TO WHAT HE WOULD DO IF IT PASSES THE CONGRESS.

Q. ON THE SUBJECT OF OIL, THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS THAT CHINA MAY HAVE SUBSTANTIAL OIL DEPOSITS. AND WILL THAT COME UP IN YOUR DISCUSSIONS AT ALL?

A. WELL, YOU SEE, FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW--I DON'T EXPECT IT TO COME UP. BUT FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW IF THERE IS MORE OIL ON THE MARKET, IF THE WORLD-WIDE SUPPLY OF OIL INCREASES, THE PRESSURE ON PRICES INCREASES, TOO, EVEN IF IT ISN'T SOLD TO US, BECAUSE

THE WAY THE PRICES ARE BEING MAINTAINED IS BY THE OPEC

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NATIONS CUTTING PRODUCTION SO THAT THE PRODUCTION IS IN LINE WITH WHATEVER LEVEL OF PRICES ARE SET. OBVIOUSLY THE MORE SUPPLY THERE IS, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WILL BE TO REGULATE AN AGREED MARKET.

Q. AS FOR CHOU EN-LAI'S HEALTH, HOW DO YOU THINK THAT AMERICA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA WOULD BE AFFECTED IF CHOU EN-LAI DIED SAY WITHIN THE NEXT COUPLE OF MONTHS? HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THIS?

A. IT WOULD^{NT} BE A TACTFUL THING FOR ME TO SAY ON THE WAY TO CHINA --

Q. BUT IT IS A CONSIDERATION.

A. WELL, WE'RE ALL MORTAL. BUT THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES DON'T DEPEND ON PERSONALITIES. THEY DEPEND ON THE BASIC INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES; AND WE WOULD THINK THAT THE MAIN LINES OF BOTH POLICIES--THE POLICIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES-- WOULD CONTINUE REGARDLESS OF WHO IS IN OFFICE IN EITHER COUNTRY. THOUGH OF COURSE, CHOU EN-LAI IS A MAN OF OUTSTANDING ABILITIES.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY THAT NEGOTIATORS IN MOSCOW ARE CLOSE TO A LONG-TERM GRAIN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA. WOULD YOU TELL US EXACTLY WHERE THE STATE DEPARTMENT STANDS? WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR IN A LONG TERM AGREEMENT?

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A. WELL, WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO AVOID A SITUATION WHERE WE HAVE TO--WHERE SUPPLIES OF GRAIN TO THE SOVIET UNION ARE DETERMINED BY THE EMERGENCIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, SO THAT WHEN THE SOVIET UNION BOUGHT MASSIVELY IT WOULD LEAD TO STEEP INCREASES IN PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES. AND SINCE WE DIDN'T KNOW FROM YEAR TO YEAR WHAT THE SOVIET NEEDS WOULD BE, AND INDEED THE SOVIET UNION DIDN'T NECESSARILY KNOW FROM YEAR TO YEAR WHAT ITS NEEDS WOULD BE, THIS INTRODUCED AN ELEMENT OF GREAT UNCERTAINTY INTO THE CALCULATIONS OF THE FARMERS AND INTO THE PRICES. SO WHAT WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO DO IS TO GET A FIVE-YEAR AGREEMENT WITH AN AGREED MINIMUM PURCHASE AND A MAXIMUM PURCHASE. THAT WAY OUR FARMERS CAN PLAN THEIR PRODUCTION AND THE SOVIETS CAN MAKE THEIR PURCHASES WITHOUT A MAJOR EFFECT ON THE PRICE OF FOOD FOR THE CONSUMER. AND IN EFFECT, IT MEANS THEY ARE SPREADING THEIR PURCHASES OVER MANY YEARS RATHER THAN TO GO INTO A PEAK BUYING PERIOD IN WHICH THEY OSCILLATE FROM ABOUT EIGHTEEN MILLION TONS IN 1972 TO A MILLION TONS A YEAR OR TWO LATER; AND NOW THIS YEAR THEY'RE GOING UP AGAIN. AND WE ARE OPTIMISTIC THAT WE CAN ACHIEVE THIS AGREEMENT.

Q. DO YOU CONSIDER THIS JUST A PART OF THE OVERALL DETENTE POLICY--

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A. WELL EVERYTHING IS PART OF THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP. BUT WE ARE NOT SELLING GRAIN TO THE SOVIET UNION BECAUSE OF DETENTE. WE ARE SELLING IT IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST. IT'S IN THE INTEREST OF OUR FARMERS. IT'S IN THE INTEREST OF THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP AND IT'S IN OUR INTEREST TO HAVE IT ON A LONG-TERM BASIS.

Q. SINCE THE CRACKDOWN IN INDIA BY INDIRA GANDHI EARLIER THIS YEAR, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN ANY KIND OF A STAND. I WAS WONDERING, DO YOU HAVE ANY KIND OF PROPOSALS FOR TAKING A STAND ON THAT?

A. WELL THAT ISN'T EXACTLY TRUE. THE PRESIDENT HAS EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS. BUT, AS A BASIC PROBLEM FOR AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, WE HAVE TO CONSIDER THAT WE CAME INTO OFFICE AT A TIME WHEN IT WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD OVEREXTENDED ITSELF BY GETTING INVOLVED IN TOO MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. THE UNITED STATES CANNOT ACT BOTH AS A COMMENTATOR ON EVERYBODY'S PROBLEMS AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVERYBODY'S DOMESTIC EVOLUTION, AND AT THE SAME TIME GEAR ITS COMMITMENTS TO ITS CAPABILITIES. SO, AS A GENERAL RULE, WE GEAR OUR FOREIGN POLICY TO THE FOREIGN ACTIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES AND TO THOSE ACTIONS THAT AFFECT US. WE HAVE MADE CLEAR OUR PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES. AND THAT

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APPLIES ALSO, OF COURSE, TO INDIA. BUT WE CANNOT--
AND AS I POINTED OUT, THE PRESIDENT DID EXPRESS HIS
VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Q. OKAY, SO THEN ECONOMICALLY WE HAVE NOT MADE ANY
STEPS TO CHANGE OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP?

A. WELL ECONOMICALLY WE REALLY DON'T HAVE -- WE
HAVE NO ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM TO INDIA AT THIS MOMENT,
THOUGH ONE IS UNDER CONSIDERATION. SO THIS IS NOT
A CASE WHERE WE ARE IN THE POSITION TO CHANGE VERY
MUCH.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IF INVITED, WOULD YOU REMAIN AS
SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE SECOND FORD ADMINISTRATION?

A. I DON'T THINK THAT I SHOULD DECLARE MYSELF UNTIL
THE PRESIDENT IS REELECTED AND HAS ASKED ME.

Q. A CRITICISM OF THE SINAI ACCORD IS THAT IT DOES
NOT MEET WITH A QUESTION OF THE PALESTINIANS' RIGHTS,
OR GOLAN. AND DO YOU THINK A GOLAN HEIGHTS AGREEMENT
WILL RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM?

A. WELL THE SINAI ACCORD DIDN'T DEAL WITH A QUESTION
OF THE PALESTINIANS NOR DID IT DEAL WITH SOME OF THE
OTHER QUESTIONS. THE REASON WE SUPPORTED AND HELPED
NEGOTIATE THE SINAI ACCORD WAS OUR CONVICTION THAT
THE ATTEMPT TO DEAL WITH ALL ISSUES SIMULTANEOUSLY
UNDER THE CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED AT THE END OF LAST

YEAR WOULD HAVE CERTAINLY LED TO A STALEMATE. AND

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THAT A STALEMATE HAD A HIGH PROBABILITY OF LEADING TO AN EXPLOSION WHICH WOULD HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES, EVEN FOR OUR COUNTRY. SO WE TOOK THE LARGEST BITE THAT SEEMED TO US POSSIBLE AT THE TIME, WHICH WAS THE SINAI AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL. AND ANYONE WHO SAW THESE NEGOTIATIONS WILL PROBABLY AGREE THAT EVEN THAT NEGOTIATION STRAINED THE CAPABILITY OF THE COUNTRY'S CONCERN FROM A DOMESTIC POINT OF VIEW. IT IS OUR VIEW THAT, HAVING MADE THIS AGREEMENT, WHEN THINGS SETTLE DOWN AND WHEN THE IMPLEMENTATION GETS INTO FULL SWING, WHICH IS NOW THE CASE, THEN OTHER COUNTRIES WILL BEGIN TO TRY TO FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE. BUT SOONER OR LATER WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT OR CONTRIBUTE TO AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT; AND THAT WILL HAVE TO INCLUDE A CONSIDERATION OF THE PALESTINIANS. WE'VE ALWAYS SAID THIS, AND THAT REMAINS OUR POSITION.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IT'S BEEN SUGGESTED RECENTLY THAT YOU'RE GOING TO TRY AND NEGOTIATE SOME KIND OF A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA. I WAS WONDERING IF YOU HAVE MADE ANY SPECIFIC PLANS YET FOR THAT TYPE OF DIPLOMACY?

A. WELL WE HAVE INDICATED THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO DO FOR ANY OF THE ADJOINING STATES WHAT WE'VE DONE FOR EGYPT. SO WE ARE PREPARED TO ACT AS A MEDIATOR IN THE

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NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA. AND ISRAEL HAS INDICATED ITS READINESS TO NEGOTIATE WITH SYRIA WITHOUT PRECONDITIONS. SYRIA, FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO BEGIN THESE NEGOTIATIONS. AND THEREFORE WE ARE WAITING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO BRING THE TWO PARTIES TOGETHER. AT THIS MOMENT THERE IS NO NEGOTIATION GOING ON, OR ANY IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS.

Q. DO THE NEGOTIATIONS IN THIS CASE INVOLVE AS MUCH MONEY AS IT DID WITH EGYPT?

A. WELL I THINK IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL DID NOT INVOLVE ANY SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF MONEY. ISRAEL HAD ASKED US FOR A SUM OF MONEY PRIOR TO THE AGREEMENT AND INDEPENDENT OF THE AGREEMENT, WHICH SEVENTY-SIX SENATORS SUPPORTED, AND WHICH IS LARGER THAN THE AMOUNT WE ARE GOING TO GIVE--RECOMMEND TO THE CONGRESS FOR NEXT YEAR. LAST YEAR THE CONGRESS VOTED THREE BILLION DOLLARS FOR ISRAEL IN A COMBINATION OF EMERGENCY AND CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS QUITE INDEPENDENT OF THESE AGREEMENTS. SIMILARLY, WE HAD ALREADY PUT INTO OUR PLANNING BUDGET A SIGNIFICANT SUM FOR EGYPT, WHICH WE WILL INCREASE ONLY marginally BECAUSE OF THE AGREEMENT AND BY marginally I MEAN A FEW HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. WE'RE NOT TALKING ABOUT ORDINARY SUMS. SO IN SHORT, THE AID TO THE MIDDLE EAST

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IS AN INVESTMENT IN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL INTEREST WHICH WE HAVE BEEN CONTINUING FOR OVER FIFTEEN YEARS AND WHICH IS ESSENTIALLY INDEPENDENT OF THE SINAI AGREEMENT.

Q. JUST WHAT IS THE STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO GAS LINES.

A. THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING AND WE HOPE TO BRING THEM TO A CONCLUSION BUT I CAN'T ESTIMATE WHEN THAT WILL BE.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IN LIGHT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, WOULD THE ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS BE SUCH THAT IT MIGHT BE BETTER TO GO THROUGH CANADA WITH THE PIPELINE IF NEGOTIATIONS WERE SUCCESSFUL RATHER THAN GO THROUGH ALASKA?

A. THAN THE ONE WE ARE BUILDING THROUGH ALASKA?

Q. THE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE.

A. I DON'T KNOW. I REALLY HAVEN'T THOUGHT THAT ONE THROUGH.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, SINCE RECENT ATTEMPTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE, HAVE YOU INCREASED YOUR SECURITY, LIKE, ARE YOU WEARING A BULLET-PROOF VEST?

A. NO, NO I'M NOT WEARING A BULLET PROOF VEST. I'M GAINING WEIGHT SO RAPIDLY THAT THAT WOULD BE NO

PROBLEM. THAT'S MY BEST PROTECTION.

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Q. MR. SECRETARY, YOU WERE AT THE SECOND GAME OF THE WORLD SERIES. WOULD YOU TELL ME WHICH TEAM YOU WERE FAVORING IN THE SERIES?

A. WELL AS A YANKEE FAN I'M SORT OF AN AMERICAN LEAGUE ADHERENT.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, WITH THE NEW SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO TURKEY, JUST WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF OUR BASES OVER THERE NOW?

A. WELL IT'S ALWAYS DIFFICULT TO RESTORE A RELATIONSHIP ONCE IT HAS BEEN DAMAGED. THE ISSUE OF OUR BASES IN TURKEY HAS NOW BECOME A DOMESTIC ISSUE IN TURKISH POLITICS. WE HOPE AND INDEED WE EXPECT, THAT OPERATIONS CAN BE RESTORED AT OUR BASES NOW THAT WE HAVE LIVED AT LEAST THE MOST IRRITATING PARTS OF THE EMBARGO. WE ALSO HOPE THAT PROGRESS CAN BE MADE ON NEGOTIATIONS ON CYPRUS. WE ARE IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT ON BOTH OF THOSE ISSUES.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, I KNOW IT'S A TERRIBLE CHOICE BUT WHICH DO YOU PREFER: NEWSMEN LISTENING IN ON YOUR PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS, OR READING THE GARBAGE?

A. THEY FOUND LESS IN THE GARBAGE THAN THEY DID IN THE TALK.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, YOU HAD A FEW MINUTES WITH SENATOR GRAVEL BEFORE YOU CAME TO TALK WITH THE PRESS. WHAT

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WERE YOU DISCUSSING WITH THE SENATOR?

A. SENATOR GRAVEL HAS BEEN VERY HELPFUL TO US IN THE LAW-OF-THE-SEAS NEGOTIATIONS; AND I GOT HIS LATEST VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, IN LIGHT OF YOUR EARLIER COMMENT THAT THE MORE OIL THAT CAN GO ON THE MARKET IT WILL BRING PRESSURE ON THE OPEC PRICE SETUP--THE ALASKA OIL HAS TO BE SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. WOULD IT, PERHAPS IN THE FUTURE, BE A GOOD IDEA TO CHANGE THAT LEGISLATION SO THAT IT COULD BE --

A. NO, BECAUSE THE ALASKA OIL THAT IS SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES MEANS THAT WE HAVE TO IMPORT LESS OIL. TO THE EXTENT THAT WE IMPORT LESS OIL, THAT MEANS THAT OIL WILL THEN GO ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET. SO IT DOESN'T REALLY MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHERE THE TOTAL POOL OF AVAILABLE OIL IS SOLD. JUST AS LONG AS THE POOL INCREASES AND THAT THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT PREPARED TO CUT PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN THE PRICE GET IT ON THE MARKET.

Q. MR. SECRETARY, THE ALASKA PRESS CORPS APPRECIATES VERY MUCH YOUR STOPPING TO CHAT WITH US.

A. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

HODGSON